

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE STEAMER TRENT AFFAIR.

Lord Lyons's Official Communication.

THE DOOR LEFT OPEN TO NEGOTIATION.

The Government will Not Surrender the Traitors.

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL CAMP.

Quarrel Between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Wise.

DESPERATION OF THE KENTUCKY REBELS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1861.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Lord Lyons yesterday made his first official communication to the Secretary of State, who at once set about the preparation of a reply.

The contents of the dispatches are known to no one, except these two, the President and probably Gen. McClellan. But the general opinion among outsiders near the official barrier that guards the inner circle of diplomacy is that they do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiation, as we have heretofore intimated.

As regards the statement that the Cabinet is determined to yield to England, even to the point of surrendering Mason and Slidell, rather than fight her, which *The Herald* of Saturday makes broadly and in double lead, and *The Times* insinuates, it is utterly and mischievously false.

The truth is that, as we have excellent authority for saying, there is no principle laid down or intimated in any standard work on International Law, by which a nation can be required to give up its own property or citizens, no matter how the last possession was acquired, to another nation. If a man jump over his neighbor's fence to recover his hat, he may apologize and make reparation for injury done to fence or grounds, but can hardly be expected to return the hat. Great Britain not having yet recognized the Jeff. Davis Government, cannot consider its emissaries as other than our citizens.

Plain as this point is, it has not been taken, so far as noticed, in the numerous newspaper discussions of the subject. It has, however, been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State.

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL CAMP.

A Richmond correspondent of *The Nashville Union and American* learns from an authentic source, "That President Davis has under consideration a matter which would, in all probability, result in the resignation of Gen. Wise and all the officers in his Legion, in which event Oshajah Jennings Wise, his son, would resume his post as editor of *The Enquirer*, and oppose the Administration with all his power. This would be a most unfortunate circumstance at this juncture, when a single turn of the wheel may bring endless disaster to the South."

DESPERATION OF THE KENTUCKY REBELS.

The Bowling Green correspondent of *The Nashville Union* says: "Gen. Marshall has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guard of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in his rear. The whole country is awakening, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of Gen. Marshall and Zollicoffer. It is their design to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort, to capture the Union Legislature and to carry the war into the enemy's country. The Concordia Cavalry of Louisville arrived here yesterday, and have gone into camp. They bore a black flag, the appearance of which was the occasion for excited shouts from Kentucky troops, all of whom would willingly go into battle under the same colors."

THE STEAM SLOOP PENNSACOLA.

The steam sloop *Pennsacola* made her first trial trip yesterday to Indian Head. Her machinery worked well, much better than was anticipated. Mr. Sickles, who built the engine a year ago in the Washington Navy-Yard, but was so long in getting it into working order that the Department lost patience and confined him on board, is still shut up and will remain there until the vessel gets to sea.

THE REVIEW YESTERDAY.

The review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's division yesterday attracted a great number of visitors from Washington. The day was fine and the troops embracing the brigades of Gen. Butterfield, Marlindale and Morell were in excellent condition. Gen. McClellan spent the previous night at Gen. Porter's camp, and remained to witness the sham battle after the review. The 18th Massachusetts and 83d Pennsylvania Regiments in their new French uniforms were much admired, and the marching of the Ellsworth Regiment was highly commended by the Commander-in-Chief. Previous to the review flags were presented to the 62d and 83d Pennsylvania in the name of the Governor of that State. Speeches were made by Senator Cowan and Col. Black.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John G. Palfrey of Boston is here.

TRIAL OF TRAITORS IN NEW-MEXICO.

By a late mail the proceedings of a military commission, convened by Col. Canby, commanding the Department of New-Mexico, for the trial of traitors and thieves, have been received here. Brevet-Capt. Morris of the 3d Cavalry presided. An alcade named Pablo Alderita, who is a citizen of the Territory, was convicted of treason in sending information to

the troops of Texas, at Fort Bliss and Fillmore, of the evacuation of Fort Stanton last August, and of giving aid and comfort to their arrival to take possession. He was sentenced to confinement at hard labor during the war, and to the forfeiture of his property to the United States.

THE DISTRICT JAIL.

The Rev. Mr. Channing made an eloquent and urgent appeal to-day to the Christians of Washington to renovate the condition of the District Jail, which he pronounced, from personal examination, a disgrace to the city, the nation, and humanity.

MR. CHASE'S SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

A pamphlet has appeared from the Government Printing Office, understood to be from the pen of Silas M. Stillwell of New-York, which discusses Secretary Chase's plan for a system of national finance and currency, and the additional proposition now made by the Secretary, to enable all existing banks and associations for banking purposes to become national institutions. In the opinion of the writer, the constitutionality of the currency proposed is beyond doubt, and if properly managed, the Secretary's plan will furnish for the nation all the credit and money that a prudent Administration ought to require to conclude the war with an honorable peace. The statements and comments of the writer thoroughly examine and explain the Secretary's system, and are intended to prove.

First: That the credit of this Government depends much upon financial skill, inasmuch as the ability of the nation to sustain a debt is sufficient, where proper energy, economy, and prudence are observed by all the departments.

Second: That in raising money for war purposes, the Government is bound to devise a plan that will displace as few individual securities as possible, and create no disposition to foreclose mortgages and disturb the value of taxable property.

Third: That the Secretary's plan is based upon an act of Congress, and become national institutions, and also become the fiscal agents of the Treasury, to collect taxes and other dues, and disburse the same, for a commission, in all parts of the Union.

Fourth: That the bonds which may be received from all banks will be locked up in the Treasury, and that the National Government will possess a full and perfect power over the currency, inasmuch as the Secretary may sell the bonds deposited and redeem the bills of insolvent banks.

Fifth: That the credit and soundness of all our currency will depend upon the care and skill with which the public premises and pledged faith of the one, and the National Government will possess a full and perfect power over the currency, inasmuch as the Secretary may sell the bonds deposited and redeem the bills of insolvent banks.

AN ELOPEMENT.

It is rumored that the wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment stationed near Alexandria, escorted by a Captain of the same regiment, went beyond our exterior lines to-day, and have not since returned.

THE OCCUPATION OF SHIP ISLAND.

Adj. Gen. Thomas has received a letter from Major-General Butler, who is now here, accompanied by a copy of the report of Brig-Gen. Phelps. Gen. Butler says he has not received an official copy of Gen. Phelps's proclamation, but has information which renders it certain the printed copies are correct. Gen. Butler concludes as follows:

"I need hardly say that the issuing of any proclamation on such an occasion was neither suggested nor authorized by me, and most certainly not such a one. With that important exception I commend the report, and call attention to the clear and business-like statement."

Gen. Phelps in his report says he reached Ship Island, in the Mississippi Sound, on the evening of the 2d of December, when the dispatches with which he was intrusted for Flag-Officer McKean were sent by Lieut. Winslow of the R. R. Cuyler, who proceeded to Pensacola, where the Flag Officer then was, and Gen. Phelps's arrival was made known.

We found in the harbor the United States warships Massachusetts and R. R. Cuyler, besides several prizes, and not long afterward the steam gunboat New-London and an armed schooner, part of the Gulf blockading squadron came in. On the west end of the Island is a partially finished fort. The Island bears evidence of having been overgrown in some extraordinary storm, large trunks of trees having drifted on some of its higher hummocks.

Gen. Phelps also says:

"Deeming it proper to make known to the people of this region the remote objects of this expedition, I have prepared a proclamation, which I shall endeavor to have disseminated as early and as widely as possible, consistent with the more pressing demands. He concludes, while preparing the report, 'The De Soto and New-London have been engaged the boats of the enemy in the direction of New-Orleans.'"

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

The following was received to-day from St. Louis: To Major-General George B. McClellan: Capt. Woodcock's party has returned from Rolla. It pursued the enemy south of Houston, killed one of them and brought in a major as a prisoner of war. About 100 of Price's men were captured, and released on parole, the scouting party not being able to bring them along.

SEQUESTERATION OF DEBTS BY THE REBELS.

Recent Richmond papers announce that the Courts are actively engaged in sequestering the debts due to the South to Northern merchants. The Dispatch of the 18th reports the proceedings in the case of the C. S. A. agent, Wolf, a merchant in Richmond, to compel the defendant to pay to Jeff. Davis & Co. a certain debt due by him to Elkers & Bros., clothing merchants, New-York.

PROJECTILES FIRED AT PORT ROYAL.

The enhance report received by the Navy Department from the fleet at Port Royal shows the following to have been the quantity of powder and projectiles expended in the capture of the works on Hilton Head and Bay Point:

22,080 pounds of common powder, 300 11-inch shells, 34 10-inch shells, 298 8-inch shells, 701 5-inch shells, 241 32-pound shells, 125 30-pound Dahlgren howitzer projectiles, 56 15-pound Dahlgren howitzer projectiles, 66 32-pound Parrott projectiles, 205 20-pound Parrott projectiles, 248-pound solid shot, 75 32-pound solid shot.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BENJAMIN.

Gen. Rosecrans's charges against Gen. Benjamin have been received at the War Department, and a court martial will immediately be ordered. Gen. Benjamin is charged with having permitted Gen. Floyd to escape, with disobeying the orders of his superior, and with conduct unbecoming an officer. Gen. Rosecrans is expected here, and will probably be present at the trial.

THE ARRIVAL OF EX-MINISTER JONES.

It is believed that the inquiry which led to the arrest of George W. Jones, ex-Minister to Bogota, was caused by letters of a treasonable character addressed by him to Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States, &c., and to other parties in the insurrectionary States, which fell into the possession of the Government. It is said, that in a letter to Jeff. Davis, among other things, he makes an earnest appeal to him (Davis) as his old and valued friend, and as the President of the Southern Confederacy, in

behalf of his brother, Gen. Augustus Jones, who resides at Columbia, Columbia County, Texas.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Two vessels, loaded with forage for the Government, arrived at Alexandria yesterday and two to-day, having successfully run the blockade. These are the pioneers of others to arrive under contract with Col. Ingalls, during his recent visit. REBEL TREATMENT OF MISS RICKETTS.

The Rebel authorities not only treated Mrs. Ricketts, who recently arrived here with her husband from Richmond, with indignity, but refused to return the carriage she took from Washington, in which to convey her wounded husband from the battlefield at Bull Run, and of which she was robbed, or to make compensation for her loss; they gave her permission to pass the lines from Richmond to Norfolk, but were not generous enough to provide for the payment of her passage. This she was obliged to do herself.

VANDALISM IN MISSOURI.

Destruction of North Missouri Railroad. St. Charles, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861. A preconcerted movement was made last night by the Secessionists along the North Missouri Railroad. The Rebels who returned from Gen. Price's army destroyed about 100 miles of the road, or at least rendered it useless. Commencing eight miles south of Hudson, they burned the bridges, wood piles, water tanks, ties, tore up the rails for miles, bent them, and destroyed the telegraph line.

This was continued to Warrenton, where the work of destruction ceased. How many were concerned in this villainous work is not yet known; but there is no doubt but that it was a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the bridge-truck at Warrenton.

SEBASTIA, Dec. 21, 1861.

Thirty-four cars loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motley crew, ranging from 16 to 70 years of age. Many of the arms taken are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in United States uniforms taken from our troops at Lexington. Several United States wagons were recaptured.

PAINSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

Major McKee, with 103 men of Col. Bishop's command, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles north of Hudson, and killed 10, and took 17 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded.

The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, and held the railroad as a prisoner. They were in the act of unloading the stock, when the train, stock, and men were rescued by our troops.

OTTERTON, Mo., Dec. 21, 1861.

I learned yesterday that among the prisoners taken by General Pope last Thursday was the notorious Colonel Magoffin of Georgetown, Mo. About two weeks ago Colonel Magoffin sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her or she died.

He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war his request would be granted. He did so and went home, and the next that was heard of him was that he commanded the whole force which defended the bridge that Col. Davis carried by assault.

He fled with his family, and was not taken till some time after the rest of the rebel force had surrendered. In consequence of the darkness of the night he was not recognized until the next day.

It seems that Col. Magoffin, having visited his house and arranged his affairs, sent a messenger, calling his parole, but, instead of surrendering himself, as officers usually do, he left, and before this messenger reached Sebastia, he was in the rebel army; and when the fight came on, feeling that he deserved and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately, but unavailingly.

Gen. Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until Gen. Halleck decided what disposition to make of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crime and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Yesterday a large dwelling near the burnt mill, opposite Dam No. 5, was discovered to be a den. Four men from the 1st Virginia Volunteers went over and extinguished the fire. They brought back many useful articles left by the rebels.

An artillery duel occurred at the same place between one of our Parrott ten-pounders and a twelve-pounder of the enemy. The latter was driven off. Squads of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport but made no demonstration.

Refugees continue to arrive by way of Hancock. They confirm the report of this morning, and add that the whole of Gen. Jackson's force is nearly fifteen thousand men, four thousand of whom arrived at Winchester on Sunday, from the valley.

It is thought that it is Jackson's intention to cross over and sack Williamsport. Some movements are being made among our troops to-day to meet any attempt of the kind.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The House to-day, by a vote of 69 to 11, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill reported by the House Committee on Federal Relations, thanking the President for his modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dismiss Secretary Cameron from the Cabinet.

BOSTON NAVAL MATTERS.

The Boston Sunday Herald learns on good authority, that the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, now nearly ready for sea, is destined for a Custom-House and hospital at Port Royal. She will carry 30 guns and a crew of not over 300 men.The ship-of-the-line *Virginia*, which has been on the stocks about forty years, and is reported perfectly sound, will be launched the present week. She is an 84 gun ship, and requires a crew of 821 men, the same as the *Vermont*.

The keel of the second side-wheel steamer was laid in the ship-house yesterday afternoon.

The *Maratona* is nearly completed, and will be taken out of the dry dock Tuesday.The gunboat *Katandin*, built at Bath, Me., commenced taking on board her engines and machinery yesterday afternoon.The gunboat *Huron* got up steam yesterday afternoon to try her engines. She will sail by Saturday next.Another sloop-of-war is to be built in the ship house as soon as the *Virginia* is launched.

THE BATTLE NEAR DRAINVILLE.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

Great Preparation on the Part of the Rebels.

HEROIC COURAGE OF UNION TROOPS.

Gallant Charge on Rebels in Ambush.

THEY BREAK AND RETREAT IN DISORDER.

List of Our Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1861.

At the Drainsville fight, which resulted so favorably to our arms, 87 of the enemy, among them two captains, are known, and 150 believed to have been killed and wounded. Two caissons were left on the field by the rebels, one of which had exploded from the effect of a shell thrown from Easton's Battery, and which had evidently killed four men, whose mangled bodies were lying near. Col. Taylor, who commanded a Kentucky regiment, was shot by two rifle balls, and the prisoners say he was killed. All the Union troops engaged were from Pennsylvania, and Gen. McClellan and Ord are of that State.

The South Carolinians seem to have arrived latest upon the field, or to have run the fastest, as they left behind the largest quantity of knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, and overcoats. All the garments are of cotton, of a dark brown color, as though dyed by tobacco juice. Two United States Army overcoats were found upon Rebel soldiers. In one of the caissons was a well-cooked turkey, evidently prepared for an officer's dinner. A number of soldiers' letters, containing valuable information of the movements of the enemy, were obtained, and have been placed in the hands of Gen. McClellan. Richmond papers of the day previous were found in the pockets of some of the coats.

Col. Kane's Bucktail Rifles were in the advance of our forces, and behaved splendidly. The Colonel, who is a brother of the Arctic explorer, was, by a singular coincidence, hit in the face by a buckshot, which passed through the cheek into the mouth. He suffered much from loss of blood, but did not leave the field until the firing had ceased, and is now doing well.

Col. Jackson, of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, left his negro servant in charge of his horse while he advanced toward the enemy. Seeing two rebels, who had discharged their muskets, approaching him, the boy drew his carbine and threatened to shoot them if they did not surrender at once. They did, and marched before him to the camp.

To the Associated Press.

We gather from parties who were in the fight at Drainsville, the following particulars:

For some days previous to the battle about a hundred of the enemy's cavalry had been in the habit of coming down to Drainsville and foraging between there and the Potomac. Gen. McClellan determined to attempt their capture, and yesterday morning at an early hour issued an order for the Third Brigade, consisting of four regiments, commanded by Gen. Ord, to proceed to Drainsville for that purpose, and to forage. Forty or fifty wagons were taken along.

The whole line, except one regiment, had passed a wood on rising ground near Drainsville, to the left of the Leesburg turn-pike, when the skirmishers of the 6th Regiment were fired upon by Rebels lying in ambush. The First Rifles returned the fire, and after two or three rounds a concealed battery opened on the Rebels, but with little effect, the balls going over their heads and falling into a low place in the rear.

Gen. Ord immediately posted his men in line of battle, and Capt. Easton's battery opened a most destructive fire on the concealed enemy. The position of the enemy's battery could not be ascertained except by the smoke from the discharges, at which Capt. Easton fired sixty rounds, three only of his guns being in action. The 4th had been placed in another position, and was not operated during the fight. On the third round, a shell from one of the howitzers burst immediately in the enemy's battery, killing several men and horses, and disabling one, if not two, of their guns. After the battle, evidences were seen that the enemy's magazine had exploded, and it is thought that it was the effect of the shell.

After Capt. Easton's battery had fired about sixty rounds, Gen. McClellan ordered the firing to cease, for the purpose of making an advance. The force of the enemy at this time was unknown, as they were all concealed from view by a thicket, in which they were sheltered, and which they did not leave during the fight.

Gen. McClellan, who had come early in the fight, placing his whole force in position for a charge himself, and Gen. Ord leading the assault. It was a gallant and brilliant charge, and was perfectly successful in routing the enemy, who fled precipitately, pursued by a galling fire from the Pennsylvania reserves, and leaving the field strewn with dead and wounded. A panic seized the rebels, the men throwing away their blankets, knapsacks, overcoats and arms of every description, and even the officers throwing away their swords and revolvers, and in some instances, their coats.

In the mean time the wagons were loaded up with the forage which the enemy had deserted, consisting of 17 wagon-loads of hay and 22 loads of corn in the ear. The arms, and clothing, and accoutrements thrown away by the enemy were sufficient to have loaded all these wagons, and more, but the things were so scattered that it was impossible for our soldiers to gather them up in time to return to their camp.

In addition to from 40 to 60 dead bodies left on the field, there were numerous pools of blood where the rebels had been posted, showing that in their flight they had taken with them what dead or wounded they could carry off. The highest estimate of the killed and wounded which has been made is 150, but the probabilities are that the rebel loss was much greater.

On the bodies of many of the dead Rebels were found letters and papers, mostly of little importance. On one, supposed to be Lieut. T. R. Reading, Aide-de-Camp of Brig-Gen. Wilcox, was found, with the seals unbroken, the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS, I. DIVISION.

DETAILS.—Field Officer of the Day, Lieut. Col. J. C. Martin. By order of Brig-Gen. Wilcox.

The Rebels were permitted to proceed, with a guard of troops.

On another was found an order showing that rations for four days had been distributed.

In the woods where the enemy's battery had been were found numbers of shells and balls piled up in good order, and other indications that the affair was precipitated on the part of the Rebels. From the fact that Gen. McClellan had only received at a late hour on the previous evening to make the attack on the enemy's cavalry in the morning, it was supposed that no information could have been carried to the enemy, but circumstances show conclusively that they were informed of it.

The fact is also corroborated by one of the prisoners, who stated that they were marched from Centerville to Drainsville, at quick and double-quick, under orders to support Gen. Stewart. This indicates that the enemy received information of the intended attack during the night previous. The same prisoner stated that four thousand men were marching down from Leesburg for the purpose of meeting Gen. McClellan's Brigade, and that the plan was to allow the Union force to pass Drainsville, and for the force there to assault the rear, while the force from Leesburg made the attack in front. This programme failed by the skirmishers of the 6th discovering the pickets of the enemy, and being fired on by them, and that brought on an engagement prematurely. Had the rebel plan succeeded, the First and Second Brigades, which Gen. McClellan had taken the precaution to order on as reserve, would have come up in time to join in the battle, and the probability is that a still larger number of the enemy would have been destroyed or captured.

One of the prisoners taken was a member of the South Carolina Sixth Regiment, named Carothers. He was shot through the body just above the hips, with a Minie ball, and mortally wounded. He was remarkably handsome, and the only one of the rebels killed or taken who looked like a gentleman.

Three of the prisoners were from the South Carolina regiment, and were all badly wounded.

The rebels from Kentucky suffered most, and Capt. Easton's battery appears to have been peculiarly fatal to them. Several of them had their heads shot away, and one was cut in two in the middle.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant as they had never before been in any action. They have been highly commended, both by Maj. Gen. McClellan and Gen. McClellan.

Four companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry were also with the brigade, but the condition of the country was such, being thickly wooded, that they could not render service to the extent they desired.

Gen. Ord, while passing through the woods during the action, lost his sword, but was immediately supplied with another, which had been taken from a dead rebel officer.

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF DRAINVILLE.

The killed in the battle of Drainsville, yesterday, are as follows:

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

SAMUEL C. WALTER, Company A.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Company C.

WOUNDED.

N. LATIMER, Company C, in the breast, and it is thought mortally.

W. H. JAYNE, Company C, in the hip, severely.

JAMES JUREK, Company C, in the hip, severely.

W. H. VAN DYKE, Company D, in the thigh, severely.

Capt. DANIEL BRADBURY, Company F, in the leg, severely.

W. H. DINSMORE, Company F, in the thigh, slightly.

EDGAR SMITH, Company G, in the shoulder, severely.

THOMAS CONWAY, Company H, in the forehead, slightly.

CHARLES YAHN, Company H, severely.

JOHN W. BROWN, Company K, in the leg, severely.

GEORGE BROWN, Company K, in the arm, slightly.

EDWIN DEMAR, in the breast, severely.

The above regiment was commanded during the action by Capt. Ehl.

The following are the casualties in the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Jackson:

JOHN W. STOCKDALE, Company F, killed.

JOHN SEXTON, Company E, killed.

ALEXANDER SMITH, Company A, wounded in the neck.

JOHN SCHMIDT, Company B, wounded in the arm.

W. H. EBERHART, Company C, wounded in the leg.

Capt. ROBERT GALWAY, Company D, wounded in the leg.

GEORGE MORTON, Company D, wounded in the thigh and arm.

JOSHUA MACMISTERS, Company D, wounded in the thigh.

W. M. C. MATHER, Company D, in the loins.

JOHN RAYMOND, Company D, in the arm.

E. PATTON, Company D, in the thigh.

W. H. LINSLEY, Company D, in the hip.

JOHN F. HUME, Company D, in the arm.

Corporal FIERRELL, Company D, in the head, slightly.

RALPH WHITE, Company E, in the neck.

Capt. S. W. DICK, Company F, in the thigh.

W. M. GILL, Company F, in the abdomen.

JOHN HATCH, Company F, in the arm.

W. H. MILLER, Company F, in the hip.

EDWIN DAVIS, Company H, in the leg.

SILAS B. NEWELL, Company H, in the hip.

JOHN H. WEBER, Company I, in the thigh.

The Major of the regiment had his horse shot under him.

In the Bucktail Rifles, Lieut. Col. KANE, who was in command, was wounded in the neck.

GEORGE COOK, Company E, killed.

Corporal JAMES GALLERATH, Company E, killed.

GEORGE ROUB, Company B, killed.

H. G. WOLFE, Company B, severely wounded.

JOHN PASEL, Company B, severely wounded.

Capt. H. E. NILES, Company E, severely wounded.

JOHN HOLY, Company F, severely wounded.

JOHN F. BARRS, Company K, severely wounded.

JOHN GREEN, Company K, severely wounded.

There were several others wounded in the Bucktail Rifles, but their wounds are slight.

In the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Col. Taggart, only one man was wounded—Wm. R. Fox of Company K, in the leg.